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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

☞Four volunteer companies were in our town on Saturday last,—two from Haywood and two from Transylvania,—belonging to Colonel Love's Regiment, on their way to the rendezvous at Jonesborough, Tenn. Gov. Vance being in town, was called on for a speech, and responded in a brief address. It was all that the most ardent Southern man could desire. He pledged himself to inforce the Conscript law, or make the State too hot to hold the recreants,—said the law was a measure of necessity, and that it should receive the cordial approval of every patriot. He gave the volunteers much good advice, and assured them that the Confederate Government had done, and would continue to do, all in the power of man to provide for the comfort of the army.

We, in common with the large crowd present, were well pleased with Gov. Vance's speech. It was patriotic, encouraging and well timed, and is, we believe, an index to a vigorous and patriotic administration of our State affairs.

☞We are indebted to Wm. Murphy, Esq., of McDowell county, for a club of twelve subscribers; to an unknown friend among the Jackson volunteers who passed here last week for a club of thirteen; and to Col. Walker, of Haywood, for additions to the lists heretofore sent.

WOMAN KILLED.—A woman named Nancy Bailey, wife of J. B. Bailey, of Yancy county, was killed some few days since by Mrs. Pauline Bank, by striking her on the head with a skillet.

☞Col. Wm. M. Churchwell, Provost Marshall of Knoxville, Tennessee, died last week of typhoid fever.

☞Several articles are unavoidably laid over until next week.

DONATIONS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Turpin's Company, "Richland Tigers." A. L. Herren, Esq., 100 lbs. bacon; H. McCracken, 100 lbs. flour; John Smathers, 100 lbs. flour.

Capt. Rogers' Company, "Alleghany Rangers." H. McCracken, 100 lbs. flour; W. C. Hill, a dinner and $45.00. Also, many other acts of kindness from the citizens of Haywood, for which the officers and soldiers kindly thank them.

RAISE THE SOLDIER'S PAY.

We endorse every word of the following article from the Iredell Express. We say, *raise the soldier's pay*—and do it promptly:

RAISE THE SOLDIER'S PAY.—We recur again to this subject. Congress will assemble on the 18th instant, and among the first acts of that body should be one to increase the pay of our brave soldiers, Conscripts and all, to at least $18 per month, and bounty of $50 from the C. S. Government ($50 is already allowed by the State.) This should be done in common justice to all our soldiers, who are either in the field already, or collecting in camps, to defend the country. The families of the soldiers cannot support themselves upon $11 per month, the present pay allowed, when provisions are so enormously high. Most of the soldiers, known as Conscripts will leave families—they consist in many instances, of men who leave their farms and growing crops standing in the field, which must go to waste for the want of cultivation, others are mechanics, whose families will have to buy every article of food they consume, and clothing they wear—how can this be done, with only $11 a month? The South is not poor, she is able, and we think, willing to pay her defenders reasonable compensation for the sacrifices they have to make, and let st be done. The "laborer is worthy of his hire" and, a soldier, in our opinion, is deserving of double wages. If the South do not win in this contest, what will all the property in the Confederacy be worth?—the Yankees will steal it, and destroy all that they cannot pillage, then why not pay our soldiers as they, should be compensated, who, many of them, having but little, offer their strength and lives, forsaking home-comforts, families and friends, to defend the land and fight for the liberties of all, and for the property of all.

The soldiers are making all these sacrifices, cheerfully, then let a grateful country reward them, so far as dollars can, for the toils they undergo, and we hope that Congress will not hesitate to respond to the call which justice demands.

In the address of the Black Republican members of Congress to the loyal people of the U. States, they say the Southerners "have violated the sacred graves of the buried dead." Well, they have dug up a number of fine brass guns which had been decently inhumed by the Yankees, but every instance of the kind proved to have been a case of premature interment. The "buried dead" are all alive—have joined the Confederate army, and will deliver addresses on the subject of the war whenever they can find a crowd of Yankees to talk to. We'll back their addresses, for effect against those of Lincoln's M. C.'s in the way of raising men. They'll lift the audience out of their boots.—*Mobile Register.*

On a visit to the Yankee camp near Vicksburg, soon after the Yankees "hauled off," a friend assures us that he found exposed and unburied eleven bodies of negroes.

The Yankees having no further use for them were in too great haste to bury them. They care nothing for the negro, living or dead, except as he may be used for their malignant purposes.—*Charleston Courier.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, August 19.—Congress re-assembled yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

In the Senate, Mr. Yancey gave notice of an amendment to the rules, so as to provide that the Legislative Sessions of the Senate shall be with open doors, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote.

In the House, Mr. Foote submitted a similar proposition, and made a speech in its support. The resolution was laid over.

The President's Message was received and read in both Houses. He compliments the troops for their gallantry and good conduct, illustrated on hard fought fields, and marked by exhibitions of individual prowess which can find but few parallels in ancient or modern history. The zeal and unanimity of the great body of the people, give assurance to the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph. The vast army which threatened the capitol of the Confederacy has been defeated, and the enemy is now seeking to raise new armies, on a scale such as modern history does not record, to effect that subjugation of the South so often proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment. Our enemies are becoming daily less regardless of the usages of civilized war and the dictates of humanity, and the wanton destruction of private property, the murder of captives, and the orders of banishment against peaceful families, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign sway.

The President refers, in this connection, to confiscation bills, and the forgery of the money obligations of the Confederate Government, by citizens of the United States, and the apparent complicity of that Government in this crime.—Two, at least, of the Generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrections, and raising an army of slaves. Another has been found, of instincts so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city; yet the rebuke of civilized men has failed to evoke from the authorities of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his act, nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benj. F. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public meetings, and a portion of the press in the United States. Inquiriries have been made of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commanders met the sanction of that Government. An answer has been evaded, on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting. No method remains for repressing these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute. Vengeance will not be wreaked on unarmed men, or women, or children, but stern and exemplary punishment can, and must, be meted out to murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of arms, seek to make of public war an occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

The President refers to the reports from the heads of the several departments. He approves of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for an increased issue of Treasury Notes, convertible into eight per cent. bonds.—He also invites favorable consideration to the recommendation of the Secretary of War relative to the conscript law, and expresses the opinion that the law should be changed as to embrace those persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five. The vigor and efficiency of our present force inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but a wise foresight requires that means should exist for calling such additional force in the field without awaiting the re-assembling of Congress. The President states that, in spite of the blandishments and the threats lavished in profusion by agents of the Government of the United States, the Indian Nations within the Confederacy have remained firm in their loyalty and steadfast in the observance of their treaty engagements with this Government. The President concludes by saying, we have a never-ceasing cause to be grateful for the favor with which God has protected our infant Confederacy, and it becomes us reverently to return our thanks and humbly to ask of his bounteousness that wisdom which is needful for the performance of the high trusts with which we are charged.

FROM SOUTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

By private letter, we are informed of a recent dashing and successful foray of our cavalry into Wyoming and Logan counties. On the second instant, Maj. V. A. Witcher, with his battalion of Virginia mounted rifles, left Jeffersonville, in Tazewell, and on the fifth reached the neighborhood of Wyoming Court House. About four miles from the town, eighteen Yankees were discovered on picket. These were charged upon and all either killed or taken prisoners.—Maj. Witcher, at the head of his battalion, dashed into Wyoming and fell upon two companies of the 37th Ohio Regiment, who formed the garrison. The Yankees made a faint show of resistance, but were quickly routed and cut to pieces or scattered in the neighboring forests, to which in terror they betook themselves for safety. A quantity of stores and arms, and a number of horses, were left by the fugitive Yankees, and were taken possession of by our troops. Having secured the booty, Maj. Witcher took up his line of march for Chapmansville, where the Yankees have a military depot; but learning on the road that a large force, consisting of several companies of the 11th (Yankee) Virginia Regiment, had been sent out to cut him off, he changed his route, and ascertaining the locality of the bogus Virginians, on the 6th instant, made a sudden and unexpected attack upon their rear. The Yankees made a stout resistance until the fall of their commander, Major Hall, when they broke and fled in confusion. Our men pursued and shot down a great number of them. The casualties on our side were Major Witcher and Capt. Stratton severely wounded, the latter, it is feared, mortally; and Lieut. Taylor shot through the arm. On the Yankee side, the loss was very severe. Maj. Hall and two Lieutenants were killed, and a Chaplain and Sergeant-Major taken prisoners. All the enemy's baggage, a large number of guns and navy revolvers and fifteen horses were secured by our men, and the battalion returned to Jeffersonville.—*Richmond Examiner, 20th.*

CORN CROP IN TENNESSEE.—All accounts from East Tennessee represent the corn crop in that section as being immense. It is ordinarily a corn growing and stock raising country, but the crops this year are said to exceed any with in the last ten years. The Pigeon, French Board, Hiwassee and Holston valleys are said to be extensively planted, and the crops more promising than ever known before. We learn also, that there is a great deal of young stock in the country, especially hogs, and that bacon will probably be cheaper next year, provided the vandals can be kept out of that section.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS—BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

CAMP IN ORANGE COUNTY, August 14.—On Thursday last, the long desired order to move in the direction of Pope's army came and was hailed with pleasure. We bivouacked that night near quite a nest of Yankees, who next morning at an early hour, "skedaddled" in the most approved fashion, illustrating beautifully Gen. Pope's complacent and grandiloquent remark that there must be no more falling back. All along our route Friday, we had evidence of their hasty retreat. They were, however, not fast enough to prevent our cavalry from making a brilliant skirmish, killing eight and capturing fifteen. Among the latter were three commissioned officers. The killing was mostly done by sabres and several Yankees heads were cleft wide open. Our loss was none. All along our route, Jackson and his army met the most cordial welcome from the people, who roused anew our indignation by thrilling details of the insults, cruelties and injustice to which they had been subjected. At noon of Friday, we (*i. e.*, Ewell's division, which was as usual in the advance,) halted, near Crooked Run Church. This was almost a necessity, as our men were largely broken down by their forced march in the burning sun. The next morning, the enemy being reported as advancing, we moved forward on the main road from Orange Court House to Culpepper Court House, about three miles, and took position, our left flank resting on the South-west Mountain and our artillery occupying several commanding positions. At 12 m., we commenced our cannonading, which was feebly responded to by the enemy, who did not seem ready for the engagement, which they had affected to challenge. Indeed, some strategy seemed necessary to bring them to fight. About 3 p. m., Gen. Early's brigade (Ewell's division) made a circuit through the woods, attacking the enemy on their right flank, the 13th Virginia regiment being in the advance as skirmishers. At 4 o'clock, the firing began, and soon the fight became general. As Gen. Jackson's division, then commanded by Gen. Winder, were rapidly proceeding to the scene of action, the enemy, guided by the dust made by the artillery, shelled the road with great precision. It was by this shelling that the brave Winder was killed. His left armed shattered, and his side also wounded, he survived but an hour. At a still later period, a portion of Gen. A. P. Hill's Division were engaged. The battle was mainly fought in a large field near Mrs. Crittenden's house, a portion being open, and the side occupied by the Yankees being covered with luxuriant corn. Through this corn, when our forces were considerably scattered, two Yankee cavalry regiments made a desperate charge, evidently expecting utterly to disorganize our lines. This result was precisely the reverse. Our men rallied, ceased to fire on the infantry, and, concentrating their attention on the cavalry, poured into their ranks a fire which emptied many a saddle, and caused the foe to wheel and retire, which, however, they effected without breaking their columns.—For some time the tide of victory ebbed and flowed, but about dark the foe finally broke and retreated in confusion to the woods, leaving their dead and many of their wounded, a gun caisson, and a large quantity of ammunity upon the field. Day light faded, and the moon in her full glory appeared, just as the terrors of the raging battle gave way to the sickening scenes of a field where a victory has been won. A few hours later, we opened upon the woods, into which the enemy had fled, and shelled them for some time.

Our total loss was about 125 killed and 500 wounded, including many who were slightly injured. The enemy's loss was admitted by themselves to be far heavier, and was believed by competent judges on our sides to be treble or quadruple our own. The enemy's troops engaged were principally the same that we met at Front Royal, Cross Keys and Port Republic.—We also took about 500 prisoners, including a General and many officers of rank. The faces of some of these suffered considerable elongation at hearing the fate to which Pope's infamous order had consigned them.

The enemy were not expecting this onslaught of old Jack. On the contrary, they counted on at least a month of security in which to fatten on their infamous spoils. They were surprised, and, though not routed, received a defeat and a severe blow.

On the Sabbath, there was no renewal of the engagement, save some slight cannonading on our side, and our troops, occupying their advanced positions, gained the day before, awaited the expected attack of the enemy. Monday morning, the enemy requested permission to bury their dead, under the flag of truce, which being granted, they came in large numbers, and were employed till night. It may be that they did not use all possible expedition, desiring delay in order to bring up reinforcements and otherwise prepare for battle. If this was so, they gained nothing, for General Jackson, having determined not to hazard a battle with the vastly superior forces the enemy would have, also occupied the time to purpose, sending backward all his trains and his rear troops; and at nightfall, Early's Brigade, which was the outpost, quietly followed them, hugging closely the mountain till well out of danger of attack.—Never was a retreat effected with better order. Strategically, it ranked with the masterly march and unexpected attack. Our troops marched all night and half the next day, not stopping till they had gained their original positions, which are very desirable ones. We are now expecting another battle, though whether we will again rush on the enemy, or wait for his advance, I don't pretend to predict.

When the enemy were burying their dead, I spent some time with them, and only wish I had time and you room for a detailed account of the conversation had. I had the opportunity of seeing Gen. Milroy. He has red hair and whiskers, and looks like a fighting General.—*Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.*

FROM THE RAPIDAN.—For two days past, skirmishing has been continued along the line of the Rapidan. The enemy, no doubt, with the design of distracting our attention from movements elsewhere, has been trying to create the impression that he meditated an immediate attack upon Gen. Jackson at Orange Court House.

From a gentleman who arrived here from Orange Court House yesterday morning, we learn that Gen. Stuart, on Monday night, made a narrow escape from capture by a body of the enemy's cavalry. Gen. Stuart, with his staff, was at a farm house, five miles East of Orange Court House, and a short distance from the Rapidan, when the Yankee cavalry, who had crossed the stream and driven in our pickets, surrounded the house. Gen. Stuart, by a speedy back door exit, escaped with the loss of his hat and two of his aids.

The forays of the Yankees are said to be bold and enterprising beyond precedent. They attack our pickets daily.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Good News from Kentucky.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. MORGAN.

CAPTURE OF HOPKINSVILLE.

We are informed from a reliable source that Col. John H. Morgan has captured Hopkinsville, Ky., and will, no doubt, water his horses in the Ohio river on next Sunday morning! And where will he be next? Let George D. Prentice answer.

PLAUSIBLE RUMORS.—It has been told to us, by several intelligent gentlemen, that some of our gallant troops, of Gen. Smith's command, went in the other day, upon the Federals at Barboursville, Ky., and took several prisoners and various articles of good provisions, and pursued the running vandals some distance with good success.

INFORMATION has been received here that one of our Georgia battalions met an Ohio regiment or a portion thereof, and had a smart skirmish, four miles North of Cumberland Gap, in which the latter was smartly worsted—losing ten killed on the field. Our loss was two killed, and the Yankees left in double quick time for their fortifications at the Gap.—*Knoxville Register.*

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

Richmond, August 19.—Late Northern papers have been received here. Lincoln had been waited upon by a deputation of negroes, asking employment as soldiers in the army, and had created great sensation by his speech on the occasion, in which he declared that the difference between the black and white races in the United States is so broad, that it is impossible that the inferior race can ever possess political equality with the superior and dominant race.

The New York Herald announces the disbandment of Hunter's negro brigade.

The Maryland News Sheet, of Baltimore, has been suspended by Gen. Wool, and the editors sent to Fort McHenry. The editor of the Dubuque Herald has also been arrested for discouraging enlistments.

A collision occurred on the Potomac, on Wednesday night, between the steamers George Peabody and West Point. The former was loaded with troops, and was sunk. Seventy-six persons were drowned, including three ladies, wives of officers of Burnside's command.

War meetings are being held throughout the North.

Mobile, August 19.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Genada, 18th, says that Northern papers of the 13th have been received. It is reported that Pope has been heavily reinforced, and is now ready for a movement on Gordonsville. Gen. Burnside is said to be co-operating with Pope.

A serious riot occurred at Buffalo, New York, on the 12th instant, between the Germans, Irish and negroes, because the latter under-bid them in labor. Two of the rioters were shot by the police. The Mayor called out the militia, and it was expected there would be a renewal of the disturbance.

The Yankee accounts of the battle of Tazewell acknowledge a loss of three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty prisoners. They do not, however, claim a victory.

A dispatch from Lexington, Missouri, says that Independence was attacked by 1,500 rebels, under Hughes and Quantrell. After four hours' severe fighting, the whole Federal garrison had surrendered, with a loss of twenty killed and a large number wounded. There is much excitement at Lexington in consequence.

THE KILLING OF GEN. McCOOK.

The following particulars of the killing of Gen. Robert L. McCook, have been kindly furnished us by a citizen of Franklin county, Tenn., now in this city.

Gen. McCook was marching his brigade of six regiments of infantry and one battalion of cavalry from Huntsville, Ala., to Tullahomo, Tenn.—A part of the cavalry was in front and the other part in the rear of the column, which was scattered for six miles along the road. Captains Gurly and Emmons, with 80 guerrilas, were ambushed behind some rocks on a spur of the mountains, sixty yards from the road, six miles above New Market, Ala. Gen. McCook was riding, with his body guard, in the centre of the column. He was riding erect, and apparently in fine health, in a carriage stolen from a citizen of North Alabama. Five of the best shots among the guerrillas were ordered to shoot at McCook with shot guns. On the first fire, he and thirty others fell. About forty were captured, including a Major.

The column in front and rear of McCook retreated in confusion in opposite directions. The guerrillas having a short distance, discovered, from the smoke, that the enemy were burning the houses of citizens; they then paroled the captured Major, and assured him that if the burning was not stopped immediately, and he back in three hours, the wole 40 prisoners would be promptly hung. The burning ceased and the Major returned accordingly.

It is said that McCook's last words were that the Southern men are certainly the bravest in the world!"

THE ENEMY ON JAMES RIVER.

There is no longer room for doubt, says the Petersburg Express, that McClellan, after all his boasting of the great advantages gained by a "change of base," from the Chickahominy to the James, has left the latter stream, and gone to support of either Pope or Burnside. Our pickets yesterday visited Coggins' Point opposite Berkley, where they discovered not a human being, but quantities of entrenching tools, several blankets, many pieces of uncooked bacon, and a chemise, supposed to have been cast off by a female of ebon hue. The scattered and confused condition of these articles, seemed to indicate that the Yankees and their contraband friends, had evacuated the place in quite a hurried manner.

On the opposite side, where for many weeks past, hundreds of tents and thousands of soldiers, have greeted the eye, nought was to be seen save the devastated fields and dreary looking buildings in the vicinity. On Saturday one hundred and eight transports proceeded down the river, and this was doubtless the last of McClellan's grand flotilla. So the advance upon Malvern's Hill, and the attempted fortifications at Coggins' Point and Maycox, were either mere feints, or Halleck suddenly conceived the idea that the "Little Napoleon" could render more efficient service on some new field of action.

The gunboats were passing briskly up and down the river yesterday, shelling every point which they thought afforded a lodgement for a rebel picket, or "masked battery." Coggins', we understand, came in for a large share of the Yankee cast iron and powder, and other localities were not neglected. If ever there was a baffled and disappointed people, the great Yankee nation are certainly that people at this particular time.

Our Army Correspondence.

IN THE FIELD, 6TH BRIGAE. LIGHT DIVISION, August 11, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Thanks to the Ruler of nations another brilliant victory is added to our arms.—After a hard march from South Anna River, under a broiling sun, from the effect of which many of our men fell by the way-side exhausted, our forces under "Stonewall" Jackson engaged the enemy on the 9th inst., on the road leading to Culpepper Court House, and within seven miles of the latter place, and drove him from his chosen positions with heavy loss. The loss of the enemy must be, from what I know and have learned from others, 350 killed, 450 wounded, and at least five hundred prisoners. Among the latter are three Brigadier Generals, several Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants. I think that 50 killed and 150 wounded will cover our entire loss. The 16th Regiment N. C. T., only lost one killed—Mr. Howard of Co. E—and five or six slightly wounded. Gen. Pender's Brigade, (6th Brigade,) composed of the 16th, 22nd, 34th and 38th Regiments N. C. Troops, acted an important part in the battle. While other portions of our division, under Gen. A. P. Hill, were engaging the enemy in front, Gen. Pender's Brigade made a flanking movement on the left, took the enemy by surprise, and poured volley after volley of musketry into his now confused ranks.—The ground over which our mountain men fought could be disticctly marked by the number of the dead. There are no better soldiers in the service than those from the old North State. Night closed the battle and left us in possession of the field, with many small arms, one cannon, several wagons and ambulances. Yesterday was spent in endeavoring to draw out the enemy from the direction of Culpepper, where he had been driven the day previous, and where it was known he was reinforced, but in vain. He knew too well the lesson he had received the evening previous. To-day a flag of truce has passed between the contending forces, and the enemy is burying his dead. I should not be surprised if our forces did not return to Gordonsville, from which place another movement will be made, but this is mere conjecture on my part. However, you may expect active movements from this quarter. The soldiers with us are generally in good health and in fine spirits.

In haste, Yours, truly,

J. R. LOVE, Capt. Co. A,
16th Reg't N. C. T.

BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

The Northern accounts of the late battle of Cedar Run, make it a much more brilliant affair for us than our side had ventured to suppose.—Pope and Halleck, between them, claim the battle as "a brilliant success;" but Pope himself, admits a loss of fifteen hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. The number of prisoners he states at 290, whereas *we* have got on hand between four and five hundred. On the whole, we think the statements of correspondents of the Northern papers are not above the truth when they estimate the loss to Pope's army at not less than *three thousand men.* Our loss in killed and wounded is believed to be less than eight hundred. Some state as low as six hundred. Thus terribly chastised, and beaten back from the battle-field, and unable to approach it again, save under leave craved under flag of truce, Halleck felicitates Pope on a "brilliant success!" Halleck was, some time ago, styled by one of the Northern papers, "Major-General Liar of the West." Now, that he is promoted to the post of Commander-in-Chief, his faculties seem to have expanded with his rank. He and Pope are the same who electrified the North with joy, by declaring that they had captured thirty thousand of Beauregard's army! We may naturally expect, therefore, glowing accounts from these two tried and practiced associates, of great victories at every step in the pregress of the present operations.

ANOTHER TOWN CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

Augusta, August 19.—A special dispatch to the Constitutionalist, dated Knoxville, 19th, says that Col. Capers, of the 12th Georgia, a portion of the 43d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Moody, and a company of Georgia cavalry, under Capt. Nelson, after a forced march of twenty-four miles, attacked Port Cliff, near Huntersville, Tenn., on the 15th inst., and carried it at the point of the bayonet. The colors of the 7th Federal Tennessee Regiment were captured. Large quantities of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores were destroyed. None killed in Capers' battalion.

THE CAPTURE OF GALLATIN BY MORGAN.

Chattanooga, August 18.—General Morgan's official report of the capture of Gallatin, further states that Lieutenant-Colonel Bohue, two Captains and six Lieutenants, were taken prisoners, and one officer killed. Our loss was two killed and two taken prisoners.

The railroad trestle work between Gallatin and Bowling Green was totally destroyed, and the bridge between Gallatin and Nashville blown up, and forty cars were burnt. Among the captured property were two hundred improved Springfield rifles, a large quantity of medical stores, and considerrble ammunition.

Twelve hundred Federals entered Gallatin four hours after Morgan had left.

MORGAN'S SPOILS.—We were proud to see, on our streets, yesterday, several good wagons and teams, well loaded with fine tobacco, taken from the Yankees by Col. Morgan and his brave men, in the neighborhood of Gallatin. The tobacco seems to have been directed to Louisville, Ky., but fell into better hands, and is now for the merket in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Thus it is, when our Northern neighbors, from "the land of steady habits," come over to Tennessee and steal our goods, such swift and useful men as Col. Morgan and his followers pounce upon them, take it from them, and "send them empty away." And, we presume, they are glad enough to get off with no further injury to their persons.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE medical practioners of Northampton County, Va., have refused to take out licenses coupled with an "oath of allegiance," under the sham Government of Pierpont, and decided to continue their ministrations among the sick "free of charge." Their benevolent determination soon became known to the military Governor of the Peninsula, and it was as speedily followed by an order of prohibition, affixing the penalty of imprisonment to any physician who should administer a dose of physic to his sick friend. A quintessence of cruelty unwritten in civilized history!

PICAYUNE BUTLER has again desecrated the tomb of a dead patriot. He ordered the disinterment of the lamented Charley Dreux, and stole the sword that had been buried with him.

DEATHS.

For the Asheville News.

GEORGE W. CANDLER was born on the 15th day of August, A. D., 1808, in Buncombe county. His parents were poor, and from earliest childhood he was taught and inclined to rely upon his own energy and industry to make his way through the world. At an early period in boyhood, he gave evidence of his strong native intellect, accompanied by a powerful will, which characterized him through life. His good sense at once taught him the importance of obtaining at least a good English education, an undertaking at that early day in this section of the State, for one without means or influential friends, of no small moment, and one, too, attended with innumerable difficulties and privations. Good schools were scarce indeed, and the people generally were too indigent to send their children abroad to be educated. Nevertheless, young Candler set about a work of the first importance with a fixed determination to succeed and to rely upon himself, without means and unaided by wealthy and influential friends, and with but poor encouragement out side of that held out by the aspirations of a noble mind and a gallant heart. He succeeded! He was almost *self-taught*, but he acquired a fair english education and a tolerable knowledge of the Latin language. He did not fail to recognize the importance of storing the mind with information of all kinds. Hence, he studied history closely, especially ancient and that of his own country, and he was not unfamiliar with classical learning, derived in great part from reliable translations. In addition to what he learned from the study of books, he added greatly to his stock of information by personal observation. Few persons in early life, studied men and the ways of the world, so far as his observation extended, more, and to better advantage than he. When about eighteen years of age, he traveled to the South-west and spent several months in passing up and down the Mississippi river and through the "Western wilds." He was an unpretentious observer there of men and things, and he saw them as they *were!* He studied man there *unmasked* and as he could do no where else at that time. He has often been heard to remark, that the several months which he spent in his careless wanderings in the West, were among the most pleasant and profitable of his life, and he always looked back to them with pleasurable emotions.

At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Candler found himself favored with an education and a varied stock of valuable information not common among the young men of his country and acquaintance at that time. His remarkable power of mind, and the wonderful progress he had made in an educational point of view, did not fail to attract the attention of one or two gentlemen of distinction, and at their suggestion, and in pursuance of his own inclination and judgment, Mr. Candler determined to make the study and practice of the law his profession for life. He at once began the study of his profession, and soon acquired such a knowledge of its rudiments and fundamental principles as enabled him to obtain, without difficulty, license to practice law in the several Courts of this State. He was not a profound and learned lawyer, not indeed, because he did not possess the capacity to make him such, but as he grew up in his profession, he disliked the confinement of his office, constant, severe and careful study and research; he preferred to rely on his own intellect and logical powers, rather than established rule and precedent. Confiding in his *own reason*, he did not hesitate to substitute it freely for the *reason of* the law. And it may be here remarked as evidence of the correctness of *his reason*, that it seldom failed to correspond, in a point arising purely out of principle, with *that* of the law.—Yet he possessed a fair knowledge of the science and practice of the law. He was classed among the ablest lawyers of the bar at which he practiced. What he lacked in learning, he supplied in argument. But his great fort was that of advocate. He was almost invincible before the jury. If the case turned mainly upon facts, he stood something more than a fair chance to gain a verdict. Not unfrequently, he has gained verdicts that the Judge felt called upon to *set aside*. His knowledge of human impulse was very correct, and he knew what *chord* to touch, and *when* to touch it. His manner of address to the jury was remarkably unstudied and simple. He always used the plainest language, and addressed himself to the judgment, seldom to the passions. The frankness of his manner and candor of his speech never left ground to suppose that his argument was groundless or that there was a defect in his cause. He was faithful to his client. He did his whole duty, no more. In the practice of his profession he was strictly honest and honorable. He scorned chicanery and deception. He enjoyed the most cordial respect and the fullest confidence of his professional brethren. They loved and appreciated his friendship and his society was always agreeable. He was courteous and forbearing—he could forgive and forget—his generosity was boundless, and his goodness of heart was proverbial. He was no less generous than brave and manly. Mr. Candler's talents fitted him for many public stations in life. These, however, he seldom sought, and never but at the pressing solicitations of the people. He would have filled them with honor to himself and profit to the country, but he preferred private life, the retirement of his farm and the practice of his profession.

In 1842 he represented Buncombe county in the Commons branch of the Legislature with distinguished ability. Again in 1862, he represented the 49th Senatorial District in the Legislature. He seldom failed to take considerable interest in the political contests of his day, and his influence, when brought to bear, was sensibly felt. He was eminently conservative in his notions of the administration of government—In the days of party strife, he was a devoted Whig. He was the unflinching friend of popular rights and the people, not for the sake of office, but upon first principle. He was emphatically a friend of the people and one of them. He loved them and this was fully reciprocated.

When the pending struggle for Southern Independence began in this State, although he had theretofore been the warm friend of the late Union, he felt it his duty to raise his voice against misrule, tyranny and a subversion of the Constitution, and for Southern Independence, and he did so. Much of the wonderful spirit of volunteering and enthusiasm exhibited in this part of the State is owing to his influence and patriotic speeches. He freely contributed of his means to supply the wants of the soldiery, and sent his gallant sons into the army, one of whom yielded up his life a sacrifice on the altar of his country. He frequently visited the army to encourage his sons and the soldiery, and to relieve their pressing wants. About the first of June last, he visited his two sons in the army before Richmond. He found them both sick, having participated in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines. One of them was sent to the Hospital at Danville, Va., and the other, Charles, died at Richmond. Mr. Candler was devotedly attached to his noble sons. He labored incessantly with and for them and others around them, until Charles died. He hastily paid the last mournful duty to him and hurried to Thomas near Danville. He was ill, very ill, himself, when he reached Thomas, and died on the 22nd day of July, 1862. It is probable that the death of his son precipitated his own. Friends made an effort to bring his remains home for interment, but when they reached Morganton they could not be brought further. They were there interred under the superintendence of one or two professional friends. His death has caused gloom and sadness to overspread a large circle of devoted friends. As a good citizen, his place will not be soon filled. Hundreds will sadly miss him as a neighbor and friend. The poor especially. His door was always open to the needy. No one ever asked relief of him in vain, if it were in his power to relieve. His sympathy to the distressed and suffering was unbounded. Hundreds whom he has relieved will bless his name and memory!

It is not pretended that Mr. Candler had no faults and imperfections. He was a man. He was not a strictly devout man throughout life, but he was a good man, an *honest man!*

Mr. Candler was twice married. His first wife was Miss Rachel E. Moore, daughter of Capt. Charles moore of Buncombe county. To her he was married on the 28th of May, A. D., 1833. The fruit of this marriage is a large and highly respectable family of sons and daughters. His first wife died several years ago, and three or four years ago he married the present Mrs. Candler.

Mr. Candler was a firm believer in the Christian religion. He did not doubt the existence of God and the Divinity of Christ, and he confidently hoped for eternal salvation through the atonement of the Savior. Just before his departure, he assured his son of his perfect willingness to die and be at rest. He did not fear to meet death and act upon his solemn message. He might have desired to see home and friends there once more, but he approached death and the grave,

"Like one who draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

August 17, 1862.

* * *

CHARLES Z. CANDLER died on the 16th July, 1862, at Richmond, Va., of Typhoid fever contracted in the army before that city. Thus has another of the hundreds of our noble and gallant young men yielded up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country.

He was among the first to rush to the rescue, when the struggle for independence began in this State. He joined the "Rough & Ready Guards" the day after Lincoln's Proclamation calling for troops to subjugate the South reached Asheville. From that day to the day of his death he ceased not to join in the struggle. Nobly, too, did he do his duty. He was in two or three engagements with the enemy, and no one acquitted himself more gallantly than did he.—He was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He deserved and possessed the confidence and cordial respect of his officers and companions in arms. They miss him at roll-call, in the social circle, and in the bloody conflict. He will join them no more. The struggle and strife is over with him. How sad that one so young, so promising, is thus cut off. How crushing to the fond hopes of doting friends. His premature death hurried a devoted father to the grave, who followed him within six days.

He was born on the 29th day of July, 1843. He was not quite twenty years old. How sad, alas, how sad, to quit this beautiful world so soon. But he is gone. No sound can awake him from his eternal slumber.

August 16, 1862.

* * *

Fell asleep in Jesus, at Spartanburg, S. C., on the morning of the 21st inst., CLARA BELLE, infant daughter of Robert Hett and Isabella Foster Chapman, aged 13 months and 21 days.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS

Morganton	August 31.
Calvary, Henderson county	September 4.
St. John's in the Wilderness	do. 6.
Hendersonville	do. 7.
St. Paul's in the Valley	do. 9.
Asheville	do. 14.
Rutherfordton	do. 16.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late P. W. ROBERTS, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Adm'r.
August 28. 3t

Negroes for Sale.

A WOMAN thirty-five years old, with two children aged ONE and TWO AND A HALF years. The woman a GOOD COOK and WASHER. Inquire at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & Co's.
Asheville, Aug. 28. tf

NOTICE.

WHEN money is plenty is the best time to pay your debts. Persons indebted to me by NOTE or ACCOUNT will confer a great favor by paying up at once. Medicines, and every thing else are emanding such exorbitant prices, that Physicians cannot practice without *somepay*. A hint to the wise is sufficient

J. A. REAGAN, M. D.
Reems' Creek, Aug. 28, 1862. 3mpd

NOTICE.
LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises in Buncombe county, on the

26th day of September

Next, one tract of Land belonging to the estate of James M. Sitton, dec'd, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date.

JOHN G. SITTON, Ex'r.
August 28. 4tpd

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN some days since, a small black Terrier Dog, answering to the name of

"HEP."

He had on a brass collar, with my name on it. His ears are very erect, having been trimmed to a point. The above reward will be paid for his return to me.

D. L. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 21. 2t

WRITING PAPER.

I HAVE 100 REAMS Letter Paper, which I am prepared to offer to the MERCHANTS and PEOPLE of Western North Carolina at low figures for the times, by the

Ream, Half Ream or Quire.

Orders by mail, accompanied by the CASH, promptly attended to.

Call soon or address, E. J. ASTON,
Asheville, N. C.
August 21. tf

$30 REWARD.

J. R. BRANTON, of Co. C, 15th Regiment N. C. T., deserted his post on the 20th of June, from Richmond, Va. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes, slow spoken. He is supposed to be lurking about in Haywood county, N. C., accompanied by his wife. For his confinement in any jail or delivery in camp will be paid thirty dollars.

D. J. HARDIN,
Captain Commanding.
August 21. 3t

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (4th day) of August.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
July 31, 1862. tf

J. WHALEY,
Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pin's, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.
July 10. tf

NOTICE.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest of the following members of the 16th Regiment N. C. Troops, if delivered to any Confederate officer, or Fifteen dollars if lodged in the county Jail. Jailors shall receive their fees.

Co. "A," Jackson Rangers.

James Bryant, Private, from Yancy Co., N. C.

Co. "B," Madison Rangers.

Thos. Brooks, Private, from Madison Co., N. C.
Abner Brooks, " " " " "
Thomas Ball, " " " " "
Thos. Stuman, " " " " "

Co. "C," Black Mountain Boys.

E. Banks, Private, from Yancy Co., N. C.
M. Ray, Corporal, " " " "
S. B. Ray, Private, " " " "
J. L. Ray, " " " " "
J. W. Higgins, " " " " "
J. D. Young, " " " " "
E. M. Shepherd, " " " " "

Co. "D," Rutherford Riflemen.

J. L. Millard, Priv., from Rutherford Co., N. C.
D. D. Lancaster, " " " " "
George Harris, " " " " "
W. D. Huntsinger, " " " " "

Co. "E," Burke Tigers.

Henry Cannon, Corp'l, from Burke Co., N. C.
D. E. McPuett, Private, " " " "
C. J. Copeland, " " " " "

Co. "F," Buncombe Sharp Shooters.

Jas. Smith, Private, from Buncombe Co., N. C.
S. W. Hutchison, " " " " "
Wm. Lunceford, " " " " "
Louis Parris, " " " " "
Wm. Sutton, " " " " "
T. C. Reaves, " " " " "
B. R. Lewis, " " " " "
E. Chambers, " " " " "
W. F. Dover, " " " " "
J. B. Dover, " " " " "
C. M. Green, " " " " "
D. H. Felmot, Corp'l, " " " " "

Co. "G," Rutherford Volunteers.

Jas. H. Carrier, from Rutherford county, N. C.

Co. "H," Jeff. Davis Guards.

A. F. Morgan, Private, from Macon Co., N. C.

Co. "I," Henderson Guards.

W. H. Posey, Private, Henderson, Co., N. C.
J. H. Bryson, " " "
Richard Liverett, " " "
J. M. Lytle, " " "

Co. "K," Columbus Riflemen.

W. B. Mills, Sergeant, from Polk county, N. C.
D. M. Lankford, Private, " "
Wm. Knight, " " "

Co. "L," Haywood Rangers.

J. R. Chambers, Private, Haywood Co., N. C.
Samuel Clarke, " " "
W. T. Clarke, " Caldwell "
W. A. Presnell, " Haywood "
J. C. Reinhardt, " " "

H. D. LEE, Major,
Comd'g 16th Regt. N. C. T.
August 21. 6t

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

August 12th, 1862.

Wanted Immediately,

3,000 FEET CHERRY PLANK,
5,000 " 1½ & 1¼ in. Pine "
5,000 " 1 in. Poplar "
10,000 " 2¼ " Blk. Walnut "
5,000 Bus. Best Pine Charcoal.
500 Cords Wood.

All well seasoned. The highest CASH prices will be paid upon delivery.

R. W. PULLIAM,
Agent C. S. A. Comd'g.
August 14. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WANT a substitute, to go in Capt. West's Company, Col. McDowell's Battalion, and will pay a liberal price. Apply at my residence on Swannanoa, 13 miles East of Asheville.

MILLINGTON LYTLE.
August 14. 3t

William F. Jones,
Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,
GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

LIGHT! LIGHT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A BRIGHT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A STRONG LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A MILD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A GENTLE LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A SOFT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A CHEAP LIGHT,

TRY THE TEREBENE OIL,

A new Southern discovery, at ASTON'S.

THIS new illuminator is FIVE TIMES better and THREE TIMES cheaper than Candles, and only equalled in brilliancy and cheapness by the best Kerosine Oil. Kerosine Lamps changed to burn this oil for a trifling expense. Call and examine the article at

July 31. ASTON'S.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK
AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

HO! FOR THE SALT WORKS.

Wanted Immediately,

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE *VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

Carpenters and Masons.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

Wood Choppers.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

Common Laborers.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.

N. W. WOODFIN,
State Agent.
July 17. tf

NOTICE.

THE Roots, Herbs, &c., collected for the Medical Purveying Department, Charlotte, N. C., will be received at that Department, if, on inspection, they are found to be thoroughly clean and dry.

In every case the freight on the articles must be paid by the person sending them. If they pass inspection and are received, the freight will be refunded. The R. R. Receipt for the freight will be required.

The collector of medicinal Barks, Herbs, &c., for this Department, will hereafter cease buying them.

The reception of the following articles will be discontinued for the present, viz: Red Cedar and Juniper tops—Sarsaparilla Root—Poplar, White Oak, Willow and Slippery Elm Barks, and Poke Root, May Apple, White Walnut or Butternut, Wild Cherry and Dogwood Barks, Blackberry and Dewberry Root and Peppermint.—The remaining articles on the list will be received under the above conditions until further notice.

"Barberry leaves" on the list should be Barberry leaves. The former are not wanted.

Due notice will be given by Advertisement when the reception of the above named articles will be recommenced.

M. HOWARD, Surg'n
and Med. Purveyor, Charlotte, N. C.
August 21. 2t

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.
May 29.

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE
SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 8, 1862. tf

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

MARBLE YARD,
Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH.

C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating.

W. A. PATTON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

WOOL WANTED.

I WILL PAY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER pound for all the clean washed and picked

WOOL,

Delivered at my Mills on Reems' Creek, eight miles North of Asheville.

July 31. WM. COLEMAN.
tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers will open on the 30th instant, a regular BEEF MARKET, and will furnish Beef every

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

During the season. They have a large stock of the finest Black Mountain Cattle, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to their customers.

It will be sold in the rear of Dr. Hilliard's office, near the Bank.

SULLIVAN & GILLIAM.
Asheville, Aug. 21. 3t

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO